

and say to the supporters of the treaty." We told you so."

If the Dail proceeded as it had been doing it would afford England an opportunity of returning to Ireland to preserve order.

Mr. De Valera asked Griffith whether, if elected, he intended to act as Executive of the republic, because this was the government of the Irish Republic and nothing else. They were meeting definitely as the Government of the established Republic of Ireland, and any act not in accordance with that was unconstitutional. This was not a new point, declared De Valera, and the position had been made clear to Griffith when he went to London.

Peace was not established by the treaty and the fight would proceed, De Valera insisted. This assembly, he contended, had no right to disestablish itself or give away its power to any one.

Charles Burgess objected to the election of Griffith, who, rising to answer questions, said:

"If I am elected I shall use my position to give effect to the vote of this assembly in approving the treaty. I shall use the resources at our disposal for keeping public order and security until such time as we have an election for the Parliament of the Free State, when the people can decide."

Mr. De Valera said it was absolutely necessary to know if the President would act as Chief Executive Officer of the Irish Republic.

Replying, Griffith said the Dail would remain in existence, and that, as President, he would see that it was kept in existence until such time as a general election could be held.

This was not enough, returned De Valera, because an order from the Dail, to have legal effect with the army, would have to come from the Dail as the Chief Executive authority of the treaty merely gave the other side a license to carry on, De Valera contended.

"If I am elected," declared Griffith, "I will occupy whatever position President De Valera occupies."

"That is quite fair," remarked De Valera.

"That position was President of the Dail, not President of the Republic," continued Griffith.

Mr. De Valera insisted that he had been President of the Dail, which was the Republican Government of Ireland.

Griffith said that whatever power was derived from the British would not be used to subvert the Republic.

Mr. De Valera charged Griffith with violating his promise to the Cabinet not to sign a document involving allegiance to the throne. Griffith declared he had told the Cabinet he would not break on the issue of the crown.

Griffith founder of Sinn Fein and Chief Peace Envoy

New President's Career Devoted to Irish Cause Always at Risk of His Life.

Arthur Griffith, now elected by the Dail Eirann as Chief Executive of the Irish organization, was the founder of the Sinn Fein movement and has been among the foremost leaders directing its activities. He was formerly an editor at Dublin and later established the paper, United Irishman, followed by the Sinn Fein and then the Nationality.

He first attracted attention by his uncompromising attitude for abstention by Irish members from attendance at the sessions of the British Parliament at Westminster. This idea gradually formed the nucleus of the Sinn Fein organization, which took the place of the Irish Nationalist movement.

In October, 1917, Griffith was elected President of the Irish organization in Dublin. He was later nominated as the Sinn Fein delegate from East Cavan. During the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919, Griffith was chosen as an Irish delegate to go to Paris and present the Irish case, but failure to get a safe conduct prevented his attendance.

In July, 1919, Griffith was elected Acting President of the Irish Assembly in the absence of Mr. De Valera in the United States. In October, 1919, he was elected one of the permanent Vice Presidents of the Sinn Fein organization.

Griffith was arrested in Dublin in November, 1920, and spent seven months in Mountjoy Prison. During his imprisonment he issued a message to the Irish people as to the conduct of the Sinn Fein organization. An attempt was made to rescue him from Mountjoy, but the armored car used for that purpose failed to carry out the plan.

The return of Eamon De Valera from America was attributed to Griffith's imprisonment, as Mr. De Valera on his return resumed the active direction of Sinn Fein affairs. Early in June last there were reports of a London conference at which Irish leaders would be invited to consult with members of the British Cabinet. Griffith was mentioned among the probable delegates. His release from Mountjoy followed on June 21.

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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS 2 YEARS OLD TO-DAY AND STILL GROWING

Many Democrats Believe U. S. Business Ills Are Due to Failure to Join It.

51 NATIONS MEMBERS.

Ireland Expected to Come in Later, and Russia and Germany Within a Year.

By David Lawrence.  
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Copyright, 1922).—Two years to a day have passed since the League of Nations was born, but only in the self-imposed seclusion of his private citizenship does the man who had most to do with its creation celebrate the birthday.

Woodrow Wilson, admittedly the parent of the League, which now embraces fifty-one nations, did not interrupt his silence to point out that the League which he had declared "dead" so many times was indeed alive and functioning. Nor did he lift his voice to contend that, while America had not yet joined the League, there was no association of nations in existence as yet to take the place of the League.

Nor are there any spokesmen for the Wilson viewpoint arguing the case one way or another. The Democrats who followed Wilson when he was in office are not the same. Most of them have drifted from the Wilson standard and taken it for granted that the League is a dead affair so far as the United States is concerned.

Only a small group clings to the notion that the League has nine lives and can't be killed, and that the major issue of the 1924 Presidential campaign will be the League of Nations again.

In the recent speech of Cordell Hull, newly elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is seen the germ of the Wilson doctrine as it may be applied to future campaigns—an argument that the present business depression is due directly to the failure of the United States to join with the other powers in the preservation of the peace of the world, particularly Europe.

Mr. Hull's plan, particularly for economic co-operation, and his statement that a world-wide economic conference is essential, is but the corollary to the Democratic argument that the lack of economic co-operation in the last two years is responsible for present conditions.

But Mr. Hull's ideas are by no means shared by his party in Congress. It isn't that he is opposed. It is simply that the Democrats have no pronounced policy on foreign affairs and that when President Harding shrewdly took under his wing for the Armament Conference the Democratic leader in the Senate—Oscar Underwood—he left his political opponents to flounder.

On the other hand, if the Democrats are divided and have no objective, the Republicans have awakened to their new responsibilities in foreign affairs. There are Republicans here who believe the Armament Conference, the sending of Ambassador Harvey to the Supreme Council meetings, the dispatch of observers to the financial conferences on international finance and the probable participation of the United States in the economic conference called for next March in Genoa are all straw which show the wind as blowing in the direction of a League of Nations or Association of Nations as the case may be.

No account of what happened since the League of Nations came into existence would be accurate without a statement of the gradually changing spirit of the Harding Administration toward the League of Nations itself.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes are as determined as ever not to commit the United States to membership in the League as it now stands, but in more ways than one they have shown an attitude of friendship instead of hostility.

"They have indignantly denied that America would in any way try to undermine the League of Nations," Mr. Harding has gone so far as to say that the League is a good thing for Europe—and should abide. No longer is the mere mention of the League considered impudent. Officials recognize the League as a going concern with a specific object. This doesn't mean, as some observers have hoped, that the United States is ready to submit for the approval of the League the restrictions which it agreed upon at the Washington Conference and which must obviously be made world-wide in their application to be effective. It does mean that the United States will continue to deal with the fifty-one nations in the League of Nations as individual countries. This will not prevent Great Britain or France or any of the powers which have attended the Washington Conference from using the machinery of the League of Nations to hasten the adoption generally of those treaties which only a small group of nations signed at Washington.

The prospects are that Arthur James Balfour of Great Britain, who has always been a prominent figure in the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations, will report to the League of the next opportunity and will endeavor to perpetuate a friendly relationship between special confer-

ences of a small number of nations such as the League of Nations, the body which includes the whole world with the exception of the United States, Germany and Russia.

The foreign delegates here for the Arms Conference that within a year both Russia and Germany will be admitted to the League of Nations and in the League Assembly will be Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India.

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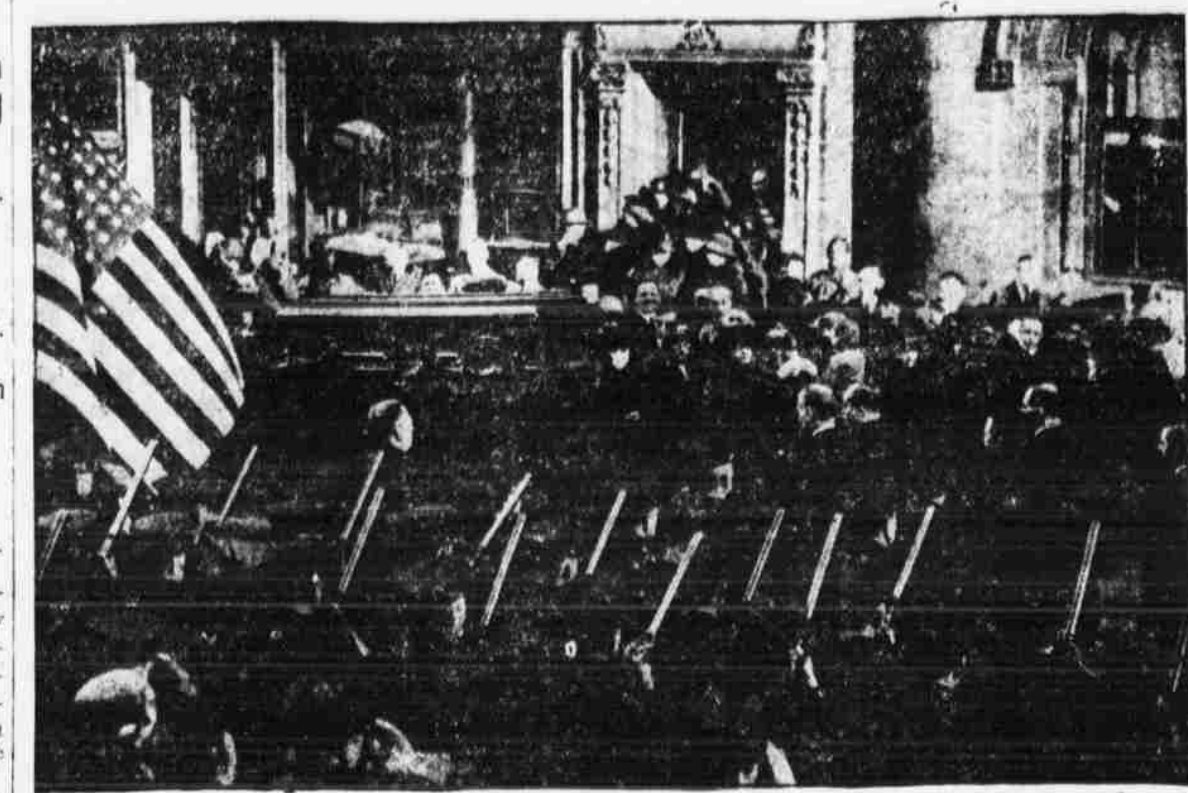
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## Hundreds Pay Tribute to Sergt. Buckley; Accorded Full Police Honors in Funeral



## NEGRO SLAYER WILL BE BROUGHT BACK TO-DAY AND TRIAL WILL BE RUSHED

(Continued From First Page.)

ing for him has seemed to relieve his mind. He was actually cheerful today, laughing now and then and seeming to delight in the notoriety which has come to him.

In his confession he disclosed the name of a negro who had a hand in the killing of a negro janitor in a hold-up a short time before the detectives were shot down.

When Boddy was arraigned in court he spoke little beyond giving his name and the rest of his "pedigree," but when he was taken back to his cell he sent for Capt. Sander and made the confession which follows verbatim:

"This happened Thursday night, about 8 o'clock. I was in Public School No. 59 and not on parole, come to newspaper reports. But I went to see the parole officer on some other business. While I was there talking to him these two detectives came in.

"I waited until I got through talking and stood in the hall, and when I came out they started talking to me and asked me what I knew concerning the Rhodes shooting. So I told them 'I don't know anything about it,' and they said, 'How did this rumor get out that you did the shooting?'

"I told them rumors do get out. 'I am across the street there every day in the bootblack parlors. If you wanted me, why didn't you come after me before?'

"Then they said, 'We are not going to look you up, we are just going to take you over to the station house and find out what you know about this.'

"Of course, in New York City what they mean by taking you to the station house is that they take you over and kick you around for two or three hours. I have had that done to me several times. I never was scared for anything, but they just kicked me around, and when I would go home, they would be waiting for me.

"I took a big chance, but I got away with it, for I couldn't tell whether the fellow was a cop or not.

"When we reached Roosevelt Boulevard, I saw a crowd of people. I didn't thank the driver, and then I waited for some time there for a trolley car.

"Detectives questioned the slayer about the three taxi tickets found near the spot where Adubato abandoned his taxicab.

"Yes, they are mine," he admitted. "I threw them away because I didn't want to have anything on me if the cops caught me unawares. I kept my pistols, however, because I was intent on giving any cop that came across me a battle before they would take me."

Boddy told the detectives the name of the negro who shot James Rhodes, a police officer of the West 135th Street Station, in Harlem, about three weeks ago. It was this shooting that he said he killed wished to question him about.

Along this time, it was declared in dispatches received from Philadelphia that, in response to a query from Harrison, Captain of Detectives Souder notified the Governor's office today that no protest had been filed against honoring the request of Boddy. The Philadelphia police are ready to turn the negro prisoner over to New York detectives as soon as the necessary papers arrive from Philadelphia.

Boddy, so far as known, has no counsel. He spent the day quietly in the Central Police Station at City Hall.

Back to Orange, back to Elizabeth, back to Newark he went. It was at the Hudson Tube station in Newark that he met the taxicab driver who was forced with his revolver to start for Philadelphia.

Up to this time his movements since have been the subject of speculation. He brushed all this aside with the statement that he had asked a driver of a trolley car to carry him into

Philadelphia, and that this man did so. He did not have to use force, he said.

He said that he did not use a gun in robbing a man of \$8 on the Plank Road, but slipped up behind him and asked him for the money. He told him he would be killed if he resisted. Boddy said after the man had handed over his money he ran as fast as he could without even looking back. "I didn't have a gun then," said Boddy.

"What did you do with the pistol with which you shot Detective Buckley and Miller?" was asked.

"Oh, I threw it in an ash barrel near 135th Street Police Station when I was running away."

"Where did you get the other two pistols?"

"I bought them. I won't say where. 'Where did you get the money with which to buy them?' was asked.

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## NEGROES ATTEND BUCKLEY FUNERAL IN LARGE NUMBERS

(Continued From First Page.)

Thousands Pass Bier of Slain Detective—High Officials Pay Respects.

The funeral of Detective Sergeant J. M. Buckley, shot and killed last Thursday with Detective J. A. Miller, was held today with full honors of the Police Department at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in West 111st Street, near Eighth Avenue. Behind the hearse, besides all the high officials of the Police Department and two companies of uniformed policemen, marched delegations from the Colored Women's Police Reserve and from several negro civic organizations of the district, intent on showing their sympathy with the dead policeman and their abhorrence of Boddy's murderous lawlessness.

From daybreak until 10 o'clock a thousand or more persons, black and white, young and old, filed before the coffin in which Buckley's body lay in his home at No. 395 West 125th Street. Prominent among them were the members of the Manhattan Athletic Club, a girls' basketball club, to which Buckley and his wife devoted much time as coaches and trainers. They brought a wreath of flowers and remained to march in the funeral procession.

Inspector James Bolan was Marshal of the funeral cortege. He was followed by the Police Band, the Police Glee Club and two companies of patrolmen; Police Commissioner Enright, all his Deputies, Chief Inspector Lahey and several other inspectors followed the hearse on foot. A company of detectives and the Women's Police Reserves were the next in line with the civic organizations. The procession moved to Seventh Avenue, passed the 135th Street Police Station, which was heavily draped with mourning and in front of which the reserves were paraded at salute.

At the church the requiem mass was conducted by Mr. Wall, assisted by Chaplain Cogan of the Police Department. The Police Glee Club sang "Face to Face" and "Deep in Thy Sacred Heart." The Rev. Father Cogan pronounced the eulogy. The procession was reformed after the services and accompanied the hearse on Seventh Avenue to 127th Street on its way to Calvary Cemetery.

Besides the widow, Mrs. Catharine Buckley, and her three children, Anne, Charlotte and Martin—there were present three sisters and four brothers of the murdered detective.

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